

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1814.

[Vol. 28.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
BRADFORD JR.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall in the city of Lexington, on the third Monday in November next, at 10 o'clock.—The representatives of the subordinate lodges are required to attend in their attendance.

JAMES G. TROTTER, G. Sec.

Companions of the H. Royal Chapter in the state of Kentucky are invited to the Masonic Hall in the town of Lexington, on the last Monday in November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the H. C.
D. BRADFORD, Scribe.

Lexington, Oct. 17.

ATTENTION!

Preceptor of the Military Academy receives his thanks to the gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity for their liberal patronage, and informs them that his Night school will commence as soon as he makes up his class—hours of tuition from 7 till 10.

The gentlemen that intend becoming students will please immediately to call and see at Mr. Roberts's boarding house.

Lexington, Oct. 21.

43 ff

FOR SALE.

Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814.

40 ff

Doctor Walter Brashear just taken up his residence in Lexington and will practice Medicine & Surgery in connection with Doctor E. Warfield.

On them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

May 10, 1813.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN
For Six or Eight
LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,

14 to 18 years of age.—None will be released unless first rate.

Enquire of the Printer.

22. 34 ff

LEVI L. TODD,

PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Boone & Scott circuit courts—his place of residence Lexington.

Oct. 6, 1813. 36 ff

COTTON YARN,
of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of JOHN JONES.

Street, Lexington. 34

Dissolution of Partnership.

partnership of Ellis, Trotter, & Morris this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the above firm are referred to call and settle off their respective debts by the 10th Nov. to Ellis & Morris, which firm the business in future will be conducted.

41—Oct. 7.

The Co-partnership

Ellis & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has opened a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington.

Every exertion as heretofore, will be made to accommodate those who may favor him in their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, all at hand, for those who may please to call.

41 Hiram Shaw.

LOST

Ground where the drill master was held yesterday, 29th ult. a Musket, Bayonet and Box—the person who has found them is rewarded for his trouble by leaving at this office.

COLEMAN & MEGOWAN, VING disposed of their stock of goods, request all those indebted to them to call at their Warehouse on Water street, next door above S. & G. Trotter and settle their accounts.

Lexington, October 10, 1814.

NOBLE & BYWATERS have opened an elegant assortment of MERCHANDISE,

the best in the western country which is sold either wholesale or retail for cash or negotiable indorsed paper. Their will be found in the brick house formerly occupied by John Keiser as a tavern, and by E. Noble as a store, 20,000 lbs. best in half bales sale.

Indebted to E. Noble on note or book kept, are requested to make immediate payment—not indulgence will be given.

Those having claims against E. Noble, will bring them for settlement.

41

CAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

PED & MOULD CANDLES.

Contractors, and Merchants may purchase those articles either for the home markets, or those who want for domestic use, will find it to their advantage to call on him, or to give him their order, which will be promptly attended to, and executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

of Water and Cross Streets, next to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Company, Lexington.

highest cash prices given for TALLOW, LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes, &c., at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

Sales at Auction.

MERINO SHEEP.

TWENTY CHOICE MERINO EWES For sale on Monday, 13th Nov. being Fayette court day, at four months credit for approved negotiable paper. Those sheep are genuine merinos—young and healthy—have been tup'd by a superior buck. Farmers and others have now an opportunity of procuring this valuable breed of sheep. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock on short street, opposite Oliver Keen's stable.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

44

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Stith Maynard to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing to John Fowler the amount of a negotiable note endorsed by said Fowler for Maynard, there will be exposed to public sale at the court house of Fayette county in Lexington, on Saturday the 10th of December next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a tract of LAND containing 2000 acres, lying in Knox county, Ky. on the waters of Yellow creek, patented to Thomas M. Fleming and by him conveyed to said Maynard—or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Fowler the amount of said note with interest & costs of sale.

THOMAS PODLEY, Trustee.

November 5. 45-1m

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz.: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Ben Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Taul's place on the Bates Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to furnish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.

Nov. 5. 42

Lexington Porter & Ale BREWERY.

JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence Brewing in a few days—Those desirous of obtaining a regular supply of Grains during the season, are requested to make an early application at the Brewery, otherwise they will be liable to disappointment. Wanted a good Journeyman COOPER, to whom liberal wages will be given.

HOPS bought in large or small quantities. Those having Barley for sale are requested to send a sample of it to the Brewery previous to bringing it to town. A steady good Draught Horse for sale. 42-6 Lex. Oct. 17.

FOR SALE

A pair of low priced healthy HORSES, very suitable for a hagley coach.

Also, a strong two-horse WAGON. English body, side boards, cover, feed trough and harness.

Also, TWO BOULTING CLOTHS, suitable for a small merchant mill. They were chosen by perhaps the most skilful miller in the state; and were not used, in all, more than six or eight days.

The subscriber continues to keep Grain, Meal, &c. and a general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, among which are, Kersi mures, Woollen and Cotton Cords. Callicoes, Ginghams, Black and White Cambricks, an elegant assortment of Ribbons, Laces, &c. Spun and raw Cotton. Ladies' Shoes, Men's coats and fine do. &c. &c.

N. BURROWS,

Corner of First & Mulberry sts. near the Jail.

The subscriber has also WHISKEY, by the barrel or small—TAR, by the barrel or small; quantity of LAMP-BEACK, in lb. papers.

Sept. 12. 37-1f N. B.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:

Warranted Axes

Steeld Hoes

Carey Ploughs

Common ditto,

Crubbing Hoes

Mattocks

Hinges of all descriptions

Carpenters, Hatchets

Hand Axes

Freshforke.

The subscriber having five Forges, will be

able to execute large jobs on the shortest notice—Horse shoeing will be particularly attended to.

R. DOWNING.

Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814. 9-ff

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber in Georgetown, about

the 12th inst. TWO HORSES of the following description—one a sorrel, about 15 hands high, four years old, a star in his forehead, shod before, rather slender made and lengthy, his tale over the common length, one or more white feet. The other a bay, about 15 hands high, six or seven years old, a little hipshot, shod before—both good saddle horses, broken to pace. Any person delivering said horses, or either of them, shall be liberally rewarded by BEN. TAYLOR.

Sept. 30. 42

CAUTION.

I warn the public against trading for a note given by me to John Cleaveland of Shelby county, for a horse which said Cleaveland had no right to sell—The note calls for one hundred gallons of whisky on the first day of March 1815.

WILLIAM BARTLETT.

Fayette County, Oct. 18 1814.

JOHN MARSH.

RETURNS his sincere thanks for past favors, and respectfully informs the public, that having some of the best workmen from the eastward engaged in his employ, he is now enabled to accommodate his friends on the shortest notice, with Single or Double Trustees, Mules, Single or Double Carding Machines, Roving and Drawing Frames of every description for Cotton; also, Carding Machines, Billes, Jenney's, Humphreysville Spinners, &c. &c. for Wool, on as good terms as any in the western country.

Gentlemen wishing to engage in those lines are respectfully informed the difficulty in procuring cards will be obviated, as he is in conjunction with celebrated workmen from the eastward, establishing a CARD MANUFACTORY in Lexington, where they can be supplied with every kind of Cards at a more reasonable rate than heretofore, at his old established stand, Water Street, Lexington.

N. B. He has procured from the eastward, a good workman in the whitesmith's business, in Lexington, on Saturday the 10th of December next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a tract of LAND containing 2000 acres, lying in Knox county, Ky. on the waters of Yellow creek, patented to Thomas M. Fleming and by him conveyed to said Maynard—or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Fowler the amount of said note with interest & costs of sale.

THOMAS PODLEY, Trustee.

November 5. 45-4

For Sale,

A LIKELY and valuable HOUSE SERVANT. She is about 20 years of age. Also, a stout, healthy NEGRO MAN, accustomed to all kinds of labouring work. They will be sold on a credit if required. Apply to TH. HANLY.

Lexington, 5th November. 45-4

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the MADISON HEMP & FLAX SPINNING COMPANY, will be held at Capt. Postlethwait's tavern on Friday next the 11th of Nov. instant.

W. MACBEAN, President.

Nov. 5. 1

TO MERCHANTS, &c.

THE subscriber intends starting in a few days to Wayne, Pulaski, Lincoln, Adair, Cumberland and Casey counties. Any person having money to collect, or other business to transact in said counties, may have it done on a moderate commission—Satisfactory evidence of his integrity and punctuality, can be had by reference to the Editors of the Reporter, Gazette, Palladium and Argus.

GRANTVILLE LEWIS.

N. B. Any memorandums left with the Editors of any of the above named papers, will be attended to.

G. L.

Nov. 5. 45

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday, the 30th of November next, to the highest bidder.

THE PLANTATION,

Mill & Distillery,

WITH all the apparatus pertaining thereto, belonging to the estate of Thomas Turnham, dec'd. in Woodford county, Clear Creek. This truly valuable property offers great advantages to the purchaser, as it lies in a rich neighbourhood of land, settled by wealthy farmers—the stand, for a country tavern, is equal to any in the state—lying 12 miles from Lexington on the Bardstown road, and 19 from Frankfort on the State road, leading to the Crab Orchard. The payments will be made easy, and perhaps some part will be taken in Whiskey, at the Lexington market price—particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Further comment is unnecessary, as the property can be viewed by any person inclined to purchase. Due attendance will be given on the day of sale by the subscribers, duly authorized for that purpose.

JOHN TURNHAM,
JOEL TURNHAM.

24th October, 1814. 45-3

Advertisement.

To all whom it may concern,

Take notice, I shall meet the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery at Samuel Ringo's, on the 23d day of this month, and proceed from thence to the boundary lines and corners of my two surveys on the waters of Hingston and in the county of Montgomery, formerly Bourbon, state of Kentucky, to take the

Such a recurrence would be the more satisfactory to the President, as it would afford a proof of a disposition in the British government, not simply to compromise a difference, but to re-establish sincere friendship between the two nations.

An interference with our commerce between enemy's colonies and their parent country, was among the violations of our neutral rights, committed by Great Britain, in her present war with France. It took place in 1805, did extensive injury, and produced universal excitement. In securing us against a repetition of it, you will attend to an article of the convention between Russia and Great Britain, entered into on the day of 1801, to the 11th article of the project of a treaty with Great Britain, that was signed by Mr. Monroe & Mr. Pinkney on the 31st December, 1806, and to the instructions from this department relating to that article of the 20th of May 1807. The capture by Great Britain of almost all the islands of her enemies, diminishes the importance of any regulation of this subject; but as they may be restored by a treaty of peace, it merits particular attention. It being understood, however, that unless such a trade can be obtained in a proper extent, and without a relinquishment of the principle contended for by the United States, it will be best that the treaty be silent on the subject.

A disposition has been shewn by the British government to extend this principle so far as to inhibit a trade to neutrals even between a power at peace with Great Britain and her enemy, as for example between China and France. The absurdity of this pretension may prevent its being hereafter advanced. It will not, however, be unworthy of your attention.

By an order of the British government in 1803, British cruisers were authorised to take neutral vessels laden with innocent articles, on their return from an enemy's port, on the pretence that they had carried to such port contraband of war. This order is directly repugnant to the law of nations, as the circumstance of having contraband articles on board bound to an enemy's port, is the only legal ground of seizure. The claim was relinquished by the British government in the 6th article of the project above recited, you will endeavor in like manner to provide against it. It is the practice of British cruisers to compel the commanders of neutral vessels which they meet at sea, either to board them in person with their papers, or to send their papers on board in their boats by an officer. The injustice and irregularity of this procedure need not be mentioned. You will endeavor to suppress it in the manner proposed in the third article of a project communicated to Mr. Monroe at London, in his instructions of the 5th of January, 1804. You will endeavor likewise to restrict contraband of war, as much as in your power, to the list contained in the 4th article of that project.

The pretension of Great Britain to interdict the passage of neutral vessels with their cargoes from the port to another port of an enemy, is illegal and very injurious to the commerce of neutral powers. Still more unjustifiable is the attempt to interdict their passage from a port of one independent nation to that of another, on the pretence that they are both enemies. You will endeavor to obtain, in both instances, # security for the neutral right.

Upon the whole subject I have to observe, that your first duty will be, to conclude a peace with Great Britain, & that you are authorised to do it, in case you obtain a satisfactory stipulation against impressment, one which shall secure, under our flag, protection to the crew. The manner in which it may be done has been already stated, with the reciprocal stipulations which you may enter into to secure Great Britain against the injury of which she complains. If this encroachment of Great Britain is not provided against, the United States have appealed to arms in vain. If your efforts to accomplish it should fail, all further negotiations will cease, and you will return home without delay. It is possible that some difficulty may occur in arranging this article respecting its duration. To obviate this, the President is willing that it be limited to the present war in Europe. Resting, as the United States do, on the solid ground of right, it is not presumable that Great Britain, especially after the advantage she may derive from the arrangement proposed, would ever revive her pretensions. In forming any stipulation on this subject, you will be careful not to impair by it the right of the United States, or to sanction the principle of the British claim.

It is deemed highly important also, to obtain a definition of the neutral rights which I have brought to your view, especially of blockade, and in the manner suggested, but it is not to be made an indispensable condition of peace. After the repeal of the orders in council, and other illegal blockades, and the explanations attending it, it is not presumable that Great Britain will revive them. Should she do it, the United States will always have a corresponding resort in their own hands. You will observe in every case, in which you may not be able to obtain a satisfactory definition of the neutral right, that you enter into none respecting it.

Indemnity for losses seems to be a fair claim on the part of the United States, and the British government, if desirous to strengthen the relations of friendship, may be willing to make it. In bringing the claim, into view, you will not let it defeat the primary objects intrusted to you. It is not perceived on what ground Great Britain can resist this claim, at least in the cases in favor of which she stands pledged. Of these a note will be added.

You are at liberty to stipulate in the proposed treaty the same advantages in the ports of the United States, in favor of British ships of war, that may be allowed to those of the most favored nations. This stipulation must be reciprocal.

No difficulty can arise from the case of the non importation act, which will doubtless be terminated in consequence of a pacification. Should any stipulation to that effect be required, or found advantageous, you are at liberty to enter into it. Should peace be made, you may, in fixing the periods at which it shall take effect, in different latitudes and distances; take for the basis the provisional articles of the treasury of peace with Great Britain in 1782, with such alterations as may appear to be just and reasonable.

In discharging the duties of the trust committed to you, the President desires that you will manifest the highest degree of respect for the Emperor of Russia, and confidence in the integrity and impartiality of his views. In arranging the question of impressment and every question of neutral right, you will explain to his government, without reserve, the claims of the United States, with the grounds on which they severally rest. It is not doubted that from a conduct so frank & honorable, the most beneficial effect will result.

Is half conclude by remarking that a strong hope is entertained that this friendly mediation of the Emperor Alexander, will form an epoch of the relations between the U. States

and Russia, which will be extensively felt, and be long and eminently distinguished by the happy consequences attending it. Since 1780, Russia has been the pivot on which all questions of neutral right have essentially turned. Most of the wars which have disturbed the world in modern times, have originated with Great Britain and France.—These wars have affected distant Countries, especially in their character as neutrals, and very materially the United States, who took no part in promoting them, and had no interest in the great object of either Power.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the United States, for treating of peace with Great Britain, dated "Department of State, June 22, 1813.

"An opportunity offering, I avail myself of it to explain more fully the views of the President on certain subjects already treated on in your instructions, and to communicate his sentiments on some others, not adverted to in them.

"The British government having repealed the orders in council, and the blockade of May, 1806, and all other illegal blockades, and having declared that it would institute no blockade which should not be supported by an adequate force, it was thought better to leave that question on that ground, than to continue the war to obtain a more precise definition of blockade after the other essential cause of the war, that of impressment, should be removed. But when it is considered that a stipulated definition of blockade will cost Great Britain nothing after having thus recognized the principle, and that such definition is calculated to give additional confidence, in the future security of our commerce, it is expected that she will agree to it. It is true, this cause of war being removed, the United States are under no obligation to continue it, for the want of such stipulated definition, more especially as they retain in their hands the remedy against any new violation of their rights, whenever made. The same remark is applicable to the case of impressment, for if the British government had issued orders to its cruisers not to impress seafarers from our vessels, and notified the same to this government, that cause of war would also have been removed.

"Blockade is the subject next in point of importance, which you will have to arrange. In making peace it is better for both nations, that the controversy respecting the blockade, should be arranged by treaty, as well as that respecting impressment. The omission to arrange it may be productive of injury. Without a precise definition of blockade, improper pretensions might be set up on each side, respecting their rights, which might possibly hazard the future good understanding between the two countries.

"Should a restitution of territory be agreed on, it will be proper for you to make a provision for setting the boundary between the U. States and Great Britain on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, from the point at which the line between them strikes the St. Lawrence, to the north western corner of the lake of the Woods, according to the provisions of the treaty of peace. The settlement of this boundary is important, from the circumstance that there are several islands in the river and lakes, of some extent and great value, the dominion over which is claimed by both parties. It may be an advisable course to appoint commissioners on each side, with full powers to adjust, on fair and equitable considerations, this boundary. To enable you to adopt a suitable provision for the purpose, it will be proper for you to recur to the instructions heretofores given on the subject, published in the documents in your possession."

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, at St. Petersburg.

Department of State, Jan. 1st, 1814.
GENTLEMEN—I have not received a letter from you, since your appointment to meet ministers from Great Britain, to St. Petersburg, to negotiate a treaty of peace, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. This is doubtless owing to the miscarriage of your despatches.

The message of the President, of which I have the honor to transmit you a copy, will make you acquainted with the progress of the war with Great Britain, to that period, and the other documents which are forwarded, will communicate what has since occurred.

Among the advantages attending our success in Upper Canada, was the important one of making capture of General Proctor's baggage, with all the public documents belonging to the British government in his possession.—It is probable that these documents will be laid before Congress, as they are of a nature highly interesting to the public. You will understand their true character by extracts of two letters from Governor Cass, which are enclosed to you. By these it appears that the British government has exercised its influence over the Indian tribes within our limits, as well as elsewhere, in peace, for hostile purposes towards the United States; and that the Indian barbarities, since the war, were, in many instances, known to, and sanctioned by, the British government.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, at St. Petersburg.

Department of State, Jan. 8th, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from Lord Castlereagh to this department, and of a note from Lord Cathcart to the Russian government, with my reply to the communication.

The arrangement of a negotiation to be held at Gottenburg, directly between the United States and Great Britain, without the aid of the Russian mediation, makes it necessary that new commissions should be issued correspondent with it, and for this purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate. The President instructs me to inform you, that you will both be included in it, and that he wishes you to repair, immediately on the receipt of this, to the appointed rendezvous.—It is probable the business may not be limited to themselves on account of the great interests involved in the result. The commissions and instructions will be duly forwarded to you, as soon as the arrangements shall be finally made.

In taking leave of the Russian government, you will be careful to make known to it the sensibility of the President to the friendly disposition of the Emperor, manifested by the offer of his mediation; the regret felt at its rejection by the British government; and a desire that, in future, the greatest confidence & cordiality, and the best understanding may prevail between the two governments.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the American Plenipotentiaries at Gottenburg.

Department of State, Jan. 28, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—The British government having declined the Russian mediation, and proposed to treat directly with the United States, the president

has, on due consideration, thought proper to accept the overture. To give effect to this arrangement, it was necessary that a new commission should be formed, and for that purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate, by whose advice and consent this important trust is committed to you.

You will consider the instructions given in the commission to treat under the mediation of Russia, as applicable to the negotiation with which you are now charged, except as they may be modified by this letter.

I shall call your attention to the most important grounds of the controversy with Great Britain only, and make such remarks on each, and on the whole subject, as have occurred since the date of the former instructions, and are deemed applicable to the present juncture, taking into view the negotiation in which you are about to engage.

On impression, as to the right of the United States to be exempted from it, I have nothing new to add. The sentiments of the President have undergone no change on that important subject. This degrading practice must cease; our flag must protect the crew, or the United States cannot consider themselves an independent nation. To settle this difference amicably, the President is willing, as you are already informed by the former instruction, to remove all pretexts for it, to the British government, by excluding all British seamen from our vessels, and even to extend the exclusion to all British subjects, if necessary, excepting only the few already naturalized, & to stipulate likewise, the surrender of all British seamen deserting in our ports in future from British vessels, public or private. It was presumed by all dispassionate persons, that the late law of Congress relative to seamen, would effectually accomplish the object. But the President is willing, as you find, to prevent the possibility of failure, to go further.

Should a treaty be made, it is proper, and would have a conciliatory effect, that all our impressed seamen who may be discharged under it, should be paid for their services, by the British government, for the time of their detention, the wages which they might have obtained in the merchant service of their own country.

Blockade is the subject next in point of importance, which you will have to arrange. In the instructions bearing date on the 15th of April, 1813, it was remarked, that as the British government had revoked its orders in council, & agreed that no blockade could be legal which was not supported by an adequate force, and that such adequate force should be applied to any blockade which it might institute, this cause of controversy seemed to be removed. Further reflection, however, has added great force to the expediency and importance of a precise definition of the public law on this subject. There is much cause to presume, that if the repeat of the orders in council had taken place in time to have been known here before the declaration of war, and had had the effect of preventing the declaration, not only that no provision would have been obtained against impressment, but that under the name of blockade the same extent of coast would have been covered by proclamation as had been covered by the orders in council.—The war, which these abuses and impressions contributed so much to produce, might possibly prevent that consequence. But it would be more satisfactory, if not more safe, to guard against it by a formal definition in the treaty. It is true, should the British government violate again the legitimate principles of blockade, in whatever terms, or under whatever pretext it might be done, the U. States would have in their hands a correspondent resort; but a principal object in making peace is to prevent, by the justice and reciprocity of the conditions, a recurrence again to war, for the same cause. If the British government sincerely wishes to make a durable peace with the United States, it can have no reasonable objection to a just definition of blockade, especially as the two governments have agreed in their correspondence, in all its essential features. The instructions of the 15th of April, 1813, have stated in what manner the president is willing to arrange this difference.

On the other neutral rights, enumerated in the former instructions, I shall remark only, that the catalogue is limited in a manner to evince a spirit of accommodation that the arrangement proposed in each instance is just in itself; that it corresponds with the general spirit of treaties between commercial powers, and that Great Britain has sanctioned it in many treaties, and gone beyond it in some.

On the claim to indemnity for spoliations, I have only to refer you to what was said in the former instructions. I have to add, that should a treaty be formed, it is just in itself, and would have a happy effect on the future relations of the two countries, if indemnity should be stipulated on each side, for the destruction of all unfortified towns, and other private property, contrary to the laws and usages of war. It is equally proper that the negroes taken from the southern states, should be returned to their owners, or paid for at their full value. It is known that a shameful traffic has been carried on in the West Indies, by the sale of these persons there, by those who professed to be their deliverers. Of this fact, the proof which has reached this department shall be furnished you. If these slaves are considered as non-combatants, they ought to be restored; if, as property, they ought to be paid for. The treaty of peace contains an article, which recognises this principle.

In the view which I have taken of the conditions on which you are to insist, in the proposed negotiations, you will find, on a comparison of them with those stated in the former instructions, that there is no material difference between them, the two last mentioned claims to indemnity excepted, which have originated since the date of those instructions.—The principal object of this review has been to show, that the sentiments of the President, are the same in every instance, and that the reasons for maintaining them have become more evident and strong since the date of those instructions.

In accepting the overture of the British government to treat independently of the Russian mediation, the United States have acted on a principle which governed them in every transaction relating to peace since the war—Had the British government accepted the Russian mediation, the United States would have treated for themselves, independently of any other power, and had Great Britain met them on just conditions, peace would have been the immediate result. Had she refused to accede to such conditions, and attempted to dictate others, a knowledge of the views of other powers on those points might have been useful to the United States. In agreeing to treat directly with Great Britain, not only is no concession contemplated on any point in controversy, but the same desire is cherished to preserve a good understanding with Russia, and the other Baltic powers, as if the negotiation had taken place under the mediation of Russia.

It is probable that the British government

may have declined the Russian mediation from the apprehension of an understanding between the United States and Russia, for very different

purposes from those which have been contemplated, in the hope that a much better treaty might be obtained of the United States, in a direct negotiation, than could be obtained under the Russian mediation, and with a view to profit of the concessions which might be made by the United States in future negotiations with the Baltic powers. If this was the object of the British government, and it is not easy to conceive another, it clearly proves the advantage to be derived in the proposed negotiation, from the aid of those powers, in securing from the British government, such conditions as would be satisfactory to all parties. It would be highly honorable as well as advantageous to the United States, if the negotiation with which you are charged, should terminate in such a treaty.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

(To be concluded in our next.)

From the Montreal Herald of October 1.

In drawing conclusions on this campaign, we cannot view things in a very favorable light; nothing can be effected for a length of time having at all the character of decision.—Gen. Izard has gone to Sackets' Harbor with 4,000 men, and those Chauncey may either take by water, or they may be ordered by land, as the naval and military commanders suggest.

Chauncey has been, and will be cautious;

he will not venture upon the Lake; he

knows our hundred gun ship, the St. Lawrence, is ready; this vessel, in close action,

would destroy all the American heavy vessels. Therefore Izard's troops

will have to march by land; but they

will make the enemy superior on the Niagara Frontier.—This is the result of the wavering measures in some quarter;

measures which may protract the war for several years longer than it otherwise

would, had "savage generals" commanded,

who never think it a sin to kill an enemy.

We, however, still think, that the

Niagara Frontier will be defended, and the superiority on Lake Ontario be secured, and Kingston saved; but that in November, things will not be much better than they were twelve months before;

notwithstanding an addition of 10,000 of the best troops. Past circumstances fully justify this conclusion. On this point we feel no share of censure from any other press of liberal principles.

October 8.

Intelligence is received from Mackinac, via Metchedache and York, stating that the enemy had left two armed schiffs to blockade the place, until the winter should set in, and then retire. Colonel McDowell it is said conceived and executed the plan of capturing them. This was done in the night by a combined attack of soldiers and Indians, in canoes, and boats. We hope this news may prove correct.

POSTSCRIPT.

Half past 1 o'clock.

This moment we have been handsomely handed the following letter which confirms the report of yesterday morning:

La Cigale, 17th Sept. 1814.

My Dear Sir—I have only time to say, that I am thus far on my way to Montreal, with part of the crews of the blockading squadron, whom we have taken by boarding: say two large schooners, and one cartel that we have detained at Mackinac till all danger is over. I will be down by York, as I am to forward the canoes that put back, and deliver the prisoners, the crews of the said vessels at York.

(Signed) WILLIAM MCKAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters Montreal, 29th September 1814.

His excellency the commander of the forces having received the official report of Lieut. General Drummond of an affair which took place at Fort Erie, on the 17th inst. in which very superior numbers of the enemy were repulsed with loss, entirely coincides with the Lieut. General in the just tribute of praise he bestows on the intrepid valour and determined discipline evinced by the division of troops under his command, as detailed in the District Gen's. Order of the 18th inst. which his excellency is pleased to order to be published for the general information of the troops under his command.

EDWARD BAYNES,

Adjutant Gen'l. N. America.</i

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 14.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, October 30.
No Secretary of State has yet been appointed; the office seems to be begging, and no one is willing to take it but the federal *cormorants*, who struggle so hard to get into power. The *Drawing Rooms* commence again next Wednesday, for the gratification of the lazy & idle. The tax bill progresses rapidly. The National Bank has been before them, and will unquestionably pass. The Military Committee has made a report which recommends a new classification of the militia—provides for raising forty additional regiments to serve during the war, and only on the frontier—and authorizes the President to accept of the services of volunteers.

The Sec. of war has recommended, 1st that the present military establishment be preserved & that means be immediately adopted to fill up the ranks—2d, that a permanent additional force of 40,000 men be established, for the defense of our cities, frontiers, &c.—3d, that the corps of Engineers be enlarged, and 4th, that the Ordnance Department be amended. It is reported that Gen. Izard has fallen back from Chippeway, and will fight no more this season. I have nothing further from Sackett's Harbor—they still remain in *status quo*. The sloop of war Peacock is off the Spanish coast. The privateer Dash has captured a great quantity of rum. The following amount of property was taken from the enemy's fleet on Champlain by Commodore McDonough:—11,000 cwt. of powder, exclusive of fixed ammunition for the ships—between 80 & 90,000 cwt. of balls, &c.—6000 muskets—600 suits sailor's winter clothing, & the winter clothing for the whole of the land army.

NASHVILLE. November 8.

A letter was received from Gen. Jackson Tuesday last dated 21st ult.—Gen. Coffee had not joined him on that day, but was close by.—Gen. Taylor was a little in the rear of Gen. Coffe. The route of the East Tennessee troops, lately called into service, has been changed by Gen. Jackson.—They are ordered through the Creek nation to Fort Claiborne, on the Alabama. No movement had been made by gen. Jackson, since the last accounts heretofore published.—*Whig.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph Brown, Indian Interpreter, to Governor Posey, dated

"VINCENNES, Oct. 24th, 1814.

"Yesterday arrived here two Indians of the Weeo tribe bearing a white flag viz. Little Eyes and Jacho, the brother of the chief of the Weeos. I immediately received them, and afforded them that friendly assistance which you have enjoined. This morning I invited some of the principal citizens, amongst whom was Judge Parke and the officers of the army, and had a talk with them. They stated that they had been at Piqua, and had signed the treaty—(in evidence, they produced a copy of the treaty which had their names annexed)—that their family, consisting of about 20 persons, was now encamped East of Fort Harrison, on Little White River, a small stream emptying into the South Fork of White River.—That being unassured that friendly relations were re-established between the children of their Great Father and his Red children they thought it prudent to leave their family behind, and come in themselves for the purpose of ascertaining the fact.

That they were now entirely devoted to their great Father, and were willing to afford any information or assistance in their power against his enemies.—That their object in coming in was not the expectation or design of being clothed or fed, but merely with a view of getting near Vincennes, for the purpose of trade and friendly intercourse. They further stated that there were many other families & large parties equally anxious to come in, could they only have assurance of being well received, amongst which were camp of Kickapoos, of about 20 cabbins, residing North of Tippicanoe.

Little Eyes gives information that the friendly Kickapoos already mentioned are in two parties—one about 12 miles above Tippicanoe, and the other about 15 miles further. And that about 60 miles from thence on the road to St. Josephs, on Yellow Creek, at a place called the Great Cut-off, is a band of about 40 Potawatamie warriors under Mainpotte—and that these are the Indians that have killed our men and stole their horses at Fort Harrison and the neighbourhood.—The information comes through the Kickapoos mentioned, who state that they have a small Prairie full of horses—that they slip out from their hiding place, sell their horses, come down here, get a re-supply, return with them &c. &c."

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Brown, to Com. Chauncey,

Head-Quarters, Buffalo, Sept. 4, 1814.

SIR—Your letter of the 10th ult. after going the rounds, was delivered to me a few days since, on my way to this place.

The exception you take at my letter to the Secretary, would be very reasonable and proper, provided the fleet of Lake Ontario was your private property, over which the government had no control. But as I have been induced to believe that it was the property of the nation, subject to the order of the government; and as the government led me to believe that the fleet under your command would be upon Lake Ontario, to co-operate with my division of the army, the 1st week in July, I have deemed it fit and proper to let the nation know, that the support I had a right to expect was not afforded me.

I consider my conduct towards yourself and the navy as not only ignorable,

but, sir, as being very liberal and friendly, from the date of my report of the battle at Sackett's Harbor, to the present hour. The troops under my command have always been disposed of so as to meet your views to the extent of my power and authority; and as far as was consistent with the rights and honor of the army.

Your information appears very incorrect as to the situation of the army previous to the arrival of reinforcements with Lt. Gen. Drummond. From the ninth of July to the 24th the whole country was in our power from St. George to Burlington Heights; and could the army have been supplied with provisions from the depots provided on the shores of Lake Ontario, we should not have doubted our ability (without reinforcements or additional guns) to carry the heights; when we could have returned upon Ports George and Niagara, or advanced upon Kingston, (as might have been thought most advisable) with the co-operation of the fleet.

You speak of responsibility. I do not desire you, or any man, to be responsible for me. I have endeavored to execute the orders given me; success has not attended my endeavors; but I humbly trust in Heaven, that the honor of the brave men entrusted to my command has been and will be preserved, let what may happen.

It will be very difficult to retire from fort Erie, pressed as the remains of my gallant little army are, by a superior force of the enemy. But no other alternative will be left us, unless reinforcements speedily arrive. The militia are coming in very considerable numbers, but it is not yet ascertained how many of them will cross.

The Secretary has given me to understand, that Gen. Izard would move to the St. Lawrence, with a view of attacking Kingston, (should he and you deem that measure advisable.) Should you decide otherwise, that Gen. Izard would come with, or send to me a reinforcement of from two to three thousand men.

I have not heard from Gen. Izard, and begin to apprehend that something has occurred to retard or prevent his movement. I will thank you for any information you can give me on this subject.

I am, sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obt. servt.

JACOB BROWN.

Commodore ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION.

Boston, October 19.

The following gentlemen were yesterday chosen by joint ballot of the two houses of the General Court, Delegates to meet Delegates of other New-England States, at Hartford, on the fifteenth day of December next:

George Cebot, George Bliss,
Harrison G. Otis, Joshua Thomas,
Timothy Bigelow, Hodijah Baylies,
Nathan Dane, Joseph Lyman,
William Prescott, Daniel Waldo,
Samuel S. Wilde, Stephen Longfellow.

CHILLICOTHE, Nov. 8.

We stop the press to announce to our readers the arrival of the Express Mail from Detroit, which brings intelligence to that place to the 29th ult. Letters from our correspondents state, that Gen. M'Arthur, with about 650 mounted men and a few pieces of ordnance, left on the 23d ult. on an expedition, as is supposed, to Saginaw, a village about 120 miles from Detroit, where the enemy have erected a fort. The Indians continue their depredations in the neighborhood of Detroit.

LATE FROM BUFFALO

October 25.

On the 19th inst. an advanced corps of Maj. Gen. Izard's army, under Gen. Bissell, passed from Dead Creek, to Cook's Mills, on Lyons' Creek, and were attacked by a superior force of the enemy; the fight continued an hour; Gen. Bissell maintained his ground, and the enemy were repulsed. Gen. Bissell's loss was about 70, killed and wounded; that of the enemy not known.

On the 23d, the American army lay opposite Black Rock.

On Wednesday last, the British fleet, (the new ship St. Lawrence, of 102 guns, being along), anchored off Fort Niagara. Whether the fleet brought up a reinforcement, or provisions, or for the purpose of transporting part of General Drummond's force down the lake is uncertain.

On Friday last, the brave and energetic Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown, and suite, (Maj. Austin and Lt. Armstrong), left the Niagara frontier, the scene of national glory, and proceeded to Sackett's Harbor. The respect, admiration, and gratitude of the nation, go with him.

PITTSBURG, November 2.

By a letter from an officer in the north western army, dated, Camp, at 11 Mile creek, October 25th, it appears, that on the succeeding day, the left division of the army commanded by Gen. IZARD had moved from its encampment at Buffalo, and had encamped at the above place on its way to Sackett's Harbor.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.

The New-York Gazette affirms that Brig. Gen. Bloomfield has resigned his commission.

We understand that the Steam Boat Frigate which is to be commanded by Capt. David Porter, is to be launched at New-York, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Will her name be as offensive, more or less, to Federalists as "Free Trade and Sailor Rights?"

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22.
The bill to encourage privateering passed the Council of Revision on Friday last, and is now a law of this state.

PRIVATEERING.

Arrived, at 1 o'clock this afternoon the privateer schooner Grampus, late Murmur, belonging to Baltimore, consigned to John White & Co. from a cruise of 15 months off the Western Islands, during which she has made six prizes, manned 4 of them and ordered them. On the 4th of Sept. fell in with the British sloop of war Ariel, disguised, and after a severe engagement in which she received several shot between wind & water, succeeded in beating her off.—Capt. Murphy, during the engagement, received a grape which carried away part of his right jaw and tongue, and a musket ball at the same instant in his right but reluctantly permitted himself to be carried below. He expired three days afterwards; killed in the engagement Henry Young and J. Abbot—Martin Baker a marine lost a leg.

The Grampus put into Lanzarote, and was there informed that the U. S. Peacock on the 2d September had been there for water, and finding none, had sailed the next day for Fuerteventura. At Lanzarote they landed 12 prisoners who informed that during her cruise the Peacock had sunk two British sloops of war.

NEWBURN, October 15.

An English sch. from Halifax for Castine, with a cargo of West India produce, has arrived at an eastern port. She had on board, we understand, a crew of 15 men and was armed with one double-for-

fited 6-pr at midships, small arms, &c. & intended, after landing her cargo, to cruise in Boston Bay, having a commission as a privateer. The mate and three of the men were Americans. On arriving off the Penobscot, the mate suggested to the capt. the propriety of sending most of the crew below, to prevent their being impressed by cruisers. On this being done, it was contrived that all the Americans should remain on deck. Soon afterwards the hatches were barred down, and the schr. taken possession of, without a struggle. The mate, we learn, belonged to Salem, and one man to Gloucester, and formerly were of the Polly privateer, taken in the W. Indies sometime since. From the W. Indies they were sent to England; and thence came as seamen on board British ships to Halifax, and shipped on board the above sch. as Englishmen. The schr. formerly was of Portsmouth, Virg. pilotboat built, about 57 tons, and a fine fast sailing vessel. The Englishmen have been sent to Salem.

[We since learn the English vessels is called the Ann. McDonald, and sailed from Halifax the 3d inst. in a fleet. She was formerly the American schr. Busy captured in the Chesapeake last summer.]

From the Boston Palladium of October 21.

FROM HALIFAX.

Admiral Cochrane sailed from Halifax on the 18th inst. in his own ship, the Topman, unaccompanied by any other. He remained at Halifax but a few days, and took with him a quantity of light artillery. It was thought he was on his return to the Chesapeake.

The Admiral sailed apparently in great haste, being towed out of the harbor by boats. It was said he came to draw from the place all the regular troops and have the forts garrisoned by militia; but Gov. Sherbrooke would not agree to the arrangement. The general opinion was that he had a new expedition in view, and was to meet his force at some particular place to execute it.

HALIFAX, Sept. 38.
British account of the attack on Baltimore.

This morning arrived his majesty's ships Tonmant, vice admiral sir A. Cochrane, Surprise and Diomede, from the Chesapeake.

An officer of one of the ships has obligingly favored us with the following interesting account of the attack made by the British forces upon Baltimore:

Sir Alexander Cochrane and major general Ross having resolved upon making a *demonstration* on the city of Baltimore, which might, if circumstances justified it, be converted into a real attack; on the 11th inst. the fleet entered the Patapsco, and the frigates, smaller vessels of war and transports, proceeded up the river to an advantageous situation for landing troops, &c. Early on the morning of the 12th the disembarkation took place, without opposition, of the army, 600 men, the 2d battalion of marines and those of the squadron—the whole under the command of Gen. Ross, who was accompanied by rear ad. Cockburn—soon after the landing was effected, sir Alex. Cochrane shifted his flag from the Tonmant to the Surprise, and, followed by the bombs, rocket ships, &c. passed up the river, with the view of co-operating with the troops. At day-light on the 14th, the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. Ross was announced on board the Surprise; he received his fatal wound from a musket ball, while engaged with a small party in reconnoitering the positions of the enemy, and closed his valuable life before he could be brought off to the ship. Col. Brook succeeded to the command, and immediately pushed on within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy (about 6 or 7000) had taken up an advanced and strong position—here the enemy was attacked with an impetuosity that obliged him soon to give way, and re-

treat rapidly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and two pieces of cannon.

At the dawn of the next day, the bomb vessels having taken their stations, supported by the Surprise and the other frigates, opened a heavy fire (within shell range) upon the fort that defended the entrance of the harbor of Baltimore, which had the effect of shewing the strength and fortifications of the enemy; on the land side the town was defended by a chain of redoubts connected by a breast-work, and a large train of artillery, and a force apparently of from 15 to 20,000 men—the entrance of the harbor was obstructed by a barrier of sunken vessels, defended by gun boats inside, and flanked by powerful batteries.

These circumstances preventing any effectual co-operation from his majesty's ships; and too great a disparity of force to justify an attack by the army upon the above positions of the enemy—and as the primary object of the expedition had been accomplished—it was thought proper to withdraw the troops—and the next morning they embarked without the least annoyance from the enemy.

The result of the demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy—the destruction by themselves of a quantity of shipping; of an extensive rope walk and other public erection, harassing the armed inhabitants of the surrounding country, and drawing off their attention from other important points.

Our loss on the occasion, we are happy to learn, did not exceed, in killed and wounded 250 men.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Vermont Congressional Election has ended in the choice of six federalists, by an average majority of 700 votes. Colonel Porter of the Kentucky detachment of militia is now under arrest at Detroit.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, authorising a loan of 3,000,000—Another has passed the Senate, authorising the President to purchase 20 vessels, to carry not less than 8 and not more than 14 guns.

No material papers belonging to the Treasury Department, were destroyed by the enemy, during their late incursion to Washington.

The Peacock sloop of war arrived at New-York on the 30th ult. after a cruise of 147 days—She burnt and sunk 14 ships of the value of 494,222 dollars—and had 15 days short allowance of provisions on her return.

Russia and Sweden have protested against the American blockade—*Gaz. Edit.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington City, November 6.

"The Northern Campaign has terminated rather ingloriously. General Izard has fallen back and gone into winter quarters; and Com. Chauncey is blockaded in Sackett's Harbor, where it is likely he will remain to execute his 'high destinies.'—Lord Hill's expedition is stated to have failed, and the army disbanded: for the truth of this I will not pledge myself. Congress have engaged on the Volunteer Bill for some days past.—The rebels at Boston could not get a meeting at Hartford as they wished: the rascals should be instantly swung, as an example to their hood-winked and benighted countrymen.—Near 30,000 men have been recruited since last January.—1333 prizes have been captured and destroyed since the commencement of the war. What think you of American cruisers! When Congress shall have sent out 20 small armed vessels, as they contemplate, John Bull will feel very sore and bellow most musically.—The state of N. York has also passed an act to encourage privateering, and in a short time the coast of Great Britain will be more effectually blockaded than that of the United States.—Capt. Leonard, of Niagara memory, has been exchanged; and is now under arrest.—Vermont is entirely federal."

The Admiralty have issued a general order to all the British admirals to be on the alert for any signs of rebellion.

Admiral Cochrane has issued a similar order to all the British admirals to be on the alert for any signs of rebellion.

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Admiral Cochrane has issued a similar order to all the British

POTERY.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

TO THE SQUADRONS ON THE LAKES.

The brilliant stage to you assign'd,
Claim every effort of the mind,
And every energy combined,
To crush the foe.

Where'er they sail you must be there,
Where'er they lurk you will not spare
The blast of death—but all things dare,
To hurl them low.

Your country's wrongs are all your own,
And to the world the word has gone,
Our INDEPENDENCE must to none
Be signed away.

Be to your country's standard true,
To Britain and to Europe shew,
That you can fight and conquer too,
And prostrate lay

That bitter foe, whose thousands rise
No more to fight us in disguise,
But count our freedom as their prize,
If valor fails,

Beneath your feet let fears be cast—
Remember deeds of valor past,
And nail your colors to the mast,
And spread your sails:

In all the pride and pomp of war
Let thunders from your cannon roar,
And lightnings flash from shore to shore,
To wing the ball:

Let Huron from his slumbers wake,
Bid Champlain to his centre shake,
Till fondering in Ontario's lake,
You swamp them all.

September 8, 1814.

FROM THE PELLIAN.

CHAMPLAIN.

Columbia's banner rides thy flood:
CHAMPLAIN! thy boniterous tide is free;
Again that banner's dip in blood;
It waves again in victory.

CHAMPLAIN! thine Isles, thy craggy shore,
Gut sleep beneath thy thunder's shock;
And many a bolts explosive roar,
Ithac, harmless, on thy billow broke.

But when Macdonough's fight begun,
His death arm'd thunders, echoing sweep:
Reach'd all the caves: and every gun,
Thine Island's shock! and rock'd thy deep!

The flag of England's high renown,
March'd proudly on the mountain wave:
Macdonough brought its honours down,
And sunk its glories in the grave!

Sir George Poynter, our gallant Drummond to avoid night attacks, because undisciplined troops may, by accident, gain advantages over troops that are disciplined. Sir George took broad day light for it, and came off better than poor Drummond—so that, whether by night or by day, by land or water, John Bull is doomed to lower his flag to Yankee valor.

Aurora.

It is said that the greater part of Prey's killed were shot in the head—the Vermon sharp shooters say they would be ashamed to be seen shooting at the body of a squirrel; and that they did not choose to throw away their ammunition on an Englishman's carcass, when his head was so handy.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, then, as also there, as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging & finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the state of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state, and for other purposes," passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as may be found to have accrued to the United States by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said commissioners by the act of the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.
RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington, October 8, 1814. 44-5m

State of Kentucky.

MERCER COUNTY, S.C.—September Term, 1814

Abram Bowman, compt. In Chan Thomas, decd. &c. &c. deft.

On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the order for the reviving of this suit against the heirs of John Thomas, decd. made at the last term of this court, be amended by inserting the name of Jefferson Thomas instead of Jesse Thomas, one of the children of John Thomas, decd. and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants, Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas, do appear here on the first day of the next March Term of this Court, and shew cause if any they have, why the interlocutory decree, formerly pronounced herein against their decd. ancestor, should not be carried into effect by a final decree to be pronounced thereon—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted eight weeks successively in some public newspaper in the commonwealth, authorized by law to make such publication.

A copy. Attest,

THO. ALLEN, Clk.

PATENT LOOM,

LATELY INVENTED BY WALTER JONES.

THE Subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention, and offers Patent Rights for counties, or single Looms for sale, on what he conceives advantageous terms, to manufacturers or purchasers for domestic use. The price for using a single loom is twenty-five dollars, and for the exclusive privilege of a county, will measurably depend on the population. The difference between Jones's and the loom in common use is this—by the aid of some simple machinery, the shuttle is thrown across the warp, the web is taken up on the beam, and the gears raised and lowered, without the aid of tressels, by the single act of drawing up the batten with one hand, and this additional machinery is neither costly, complex, or liable to go out of repair.

Some of the advantages of this loom are—any one can weave on it, and its operations being guided by machinery, and consequently performed with more certainty than by the hand, the operator proceeds with much more expedition. It is stated that those who are accustomed to both this and the common fly shuttle loom, can weave more than double the quantity on this in the same time. The degree of correctness with which this loom is here represented, may be ascertained by an examination of one now in operation in the house adjoining Mr. C. Coyle's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

As the subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention for the state of Kentucky, (Nelson and Washington counties excepted) he wishes to caution individuals against purchasing from any one else than himself, or those claiming under him, as so doing may be attended with unpleasant consequences.

The undersigned may generally be found at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or at his residence near Lexington, who has for sale, an invoice of first, second, and third quality Philadelphia made SADDLES.

JOHN L. MARTIN. Lexington, September 23. 39

JANE'S LOOM.

This exquisite machine has been visited by numbers, and the more it is seen, the more it is admired. The proprietor for this state wishes to sell out his patent right in shares to a company—and we have little doubt, that if they will be content with a moderate price for the use of it (say 40) it will be found extremely to their own profit, as well as that of the public. With the aid of Carding and Spinning Machines, which are gradually getting into use, we shall manufacture our own stuffs so cheaply, as to supersede, in a considerable degree, the same qualities of European fabrics.

Mr. Richard Harris (and when we name him, we name a gentleman whose works in this city unquestionable place him among the first in the first class of our artists) speaks of this machine in the following terms:

"Not only is R. H. much pleased with the indulgence allowed him of examining a machine constructed upon such perfect mechanical principles, and which performs the act of weaving with so much dispatch, ease to its attendant, and correctness in web; but when he considers that it requires only one hand of the artist to produce the whole operation, without the motion of the foot, he finds no hesitation in saying, that it has greatly the preference over any loom he has ever seen."

Convinced of its great public and private utility, R. H. is of opinion that it is highly deserving of patronage, and hopes that the knowledge and experience of its benefit will be speedily diffused through our country."

Dr. James Mense, of Philadelphia, says, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, of the 27th ult. "I

have the pleasure to send you a printed specification of the Patent of Jones, for his newly invented loom, which is now in operation in this city. I visited the manufactory established by the person who bought the right of this state, and of those to the South, and was much gratified. We may say with respect to the loom what the French Society of Agriculture said of your Plough: "America received the loom from Europe, and returned it perfected."

Mr. Jefferson, of whose skill in the arts we cannot say too much, terms it "a loom of the most beautiful invention imaginable"—and says, "Nobody was more pleased than myself with its construction."—Richmond Enquirer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follow:

LOT NO. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st. 22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq.'s wall.—The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

NO. 2—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

NO. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.

NO. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109½ feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

NO. 5—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

NO. 6—is a lot lying near the late residence of John R. Shaw, decd. & was the property of Mrs. Nutty Bouleware, and where she lately resided, being 60 feet on a street running back from Main-street and 139½ feet back—On this lot is a Hewed Log Dwelling House.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.

BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

October 17. 43

Take Notice

I shall attend on the 1st Saturday in December next at the mouth of Fox's Creek, on Licking river, in Fleming county to take depositions to perpetuate testimony to establish the beginning and special calls of an entry made the 27th day of January, 1783, for John Carter Littlepage, for 20,000 acres of land, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning, and five in the afternoon, where any person interested may attend if they please.

JOHN HUNT.

November 28, 1814. 45-3p

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, opposite Mr. John Bradford.

10 1/4 Acre of WOOD LAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use, Apply to

JOHN HART.

Lexington, Sept. 29, 1814. 30

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

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